

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Structural Monitoring to Minimize Inspections

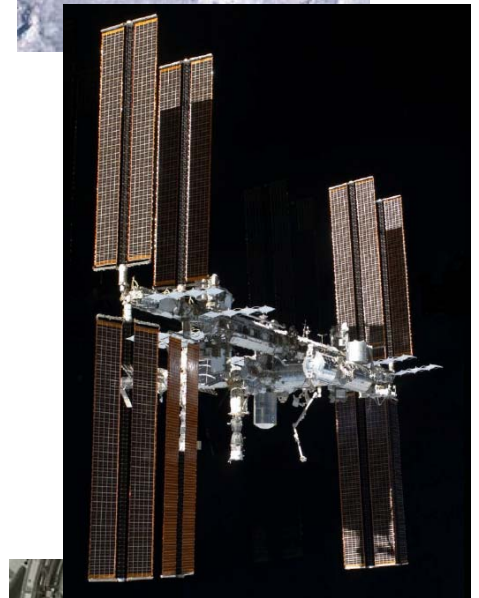
Michael Grygier
NASA/Johnson Space Center

NASA In Space Inspection Workshop (ISIW) 2014
15-16 July 2014
NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston TX

Use of Current ISS Instrumentation Systems



- ◆ **ISS structures were certified for a 15-year life.**
- ◆ **Zarya launched November 1998, over 15 years ago.**
- ◆ **Structural life extension analysis has been performed to certify that ISS structures are good through 2020 and beyond.**
 - Analysis has taken into account load cycles calculated from actual events vs the cycles assumed during design.
 - Re-constructing actual load cycles is performed using telemetry and data from the ISS.
 - Data/Sensor systems have been invaluable to allow proper loads reconstructions, especially for unexpected high-loading events.
 - Data/Sensor systems have been utilized to provide trending information for rotating joints, allowing for longer inspection/lube intervals.
- ◆ **Future space vehicles should incorporate smarter, smaller, and power efficient sensor systems:**
 - Monitor structural dynamics and rotating joints, perform on-board processing, alert crew real-time to any high loading events, store only the data ground needs to evaluate structure.



Solar Array Mast Structural Health Monitoring



- ◆ **MMOD shielding is designed into the ISS pressurized modules, but not for the truss and appendages.**
 - US Photo-Voltaic (USPV) masts are designed to be 2-fault tolerant, but inspections need to be performed to verify the 1st fault hasn't occurred.
 - Current inspection requires crew time to take detailed photographs of mast on a periodic basis.
- ◆ **ISS USPV MMOD impact monitoring**
 - Need a system that could be deployed robotically or via EVA that could monitor for MMOD impacts.
 - This could trigger a detailed inspection.
- ◆ **Future vehicles could incorporate this type of system in the design of the solar array support structure itself.**
 - This could trigger a detailed inspection.
 - Monitor dynamic strain and accelerations to assess loading history and alert crew if arrays are experiencing high loads.
 - Monitor for MMOD impacts.
 - Structural health monitoring system would also include a means of locating and assessing damage.

